MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JUNE 1986

Israel

The Shin Bet director and all other Shin Bet members involved in the affair of the hijacked bus will resign, Jerusalem radio announced 25 June, adding that they will receive a presidential pardon and no procedures will be instituted against them. In a statement reported by IDF radio, Attorney General Yosef Harish noted that the pardon was requested in the wake of his declaration that the police would investigate the affair, but he said there is now no point in conducting such an investigation because of President Hayim Herzog's decision to grant the pardon.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had earlier reaffirmed his opposition to a commission of inquiry into the Shin Bet affair in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio following his return from a private visit to Paris. Shamir held talks with the French president and prime minister during the visit, IDF radio noted, adding that he used the occasion to raise the subject of terrorism in a "forceful" manner.

Military sources cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* said Israel is "displeased" that the Syrians have deployed tanks near the Lebanese town of Mashgharah, at the southern end of the Al-Biqa' Valley, and the paper noted that the tanks are near the emplacements prepared by the Syrians for deploying armored units. The *POST* also cited the report in *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY* that Syria is planning a limited war against Israel on the Golan Heights later this year.

As for relations with Egypt, IDF radio disclosed that the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel has returned to Cairo for consultations on the possibility of resuming the Taba talks.

Libya

A "press source" cited by JANA castigated the BBC World Service for publicizing the FRG magazine *STERN*'s "fictitious and false" story that Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud was subjected to an assassination attempt in May. The agency said "Radio London" has lost its credibility and its "fallacious" imagination has made it "a source of jokes" for the Libyan listener.

On Arab affairs, a JANA commentary contrasted PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat favorably with Jordan's King Husayn, asserting that there is "no hope" that dialogue with the latter will make him retract from his "wrong doing" but that there is still hope for 'Arafat.

JANA also reported the arrival in Tripoli of a Soviet delegation led by Leonid Gorshkov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Lebanon

The security force established under the provisions of the 13 June Damascus agreement deployed around the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps in Beirut 24 June, according to Beirut radio, which disclosed that a ministerial committee has set 27 June as the date for implementing the other security provisions in the agreement.

Jordanian-Syrian Talks

Jordanian and Syrian officials began talks in Damascus aimed at strengthening cooperation between the media of both countries, Damascus radio reported, noting that the meeting was attended by the information ministers and senior broadcasting officials from both sides. In the southern Syrian town of Dar'a, the Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade held talks with the visiting Jordanian minister of supply, industry, and trade, according to SANA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island early 25 June, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iran

Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi commented on security operations against the Mojahedin-e Khalq and other opposition groups in remarks reported by Tehran radio, stating that the authorities recently arrested 81 members of "mini-groups" and of the "monafeqin," thwarting the rebels' plans to carry out an "extensive operation." As for the economy, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi claimed in a speech broadcast by the radio that the fall in oil prices will "not defeat our system" but will create "new directions" for the economy. Government departments have been instructed to make expenditure cuts, he noted, and the public will have to reduce its consumption of imported goods, particularly consumer items which are incompatible with the values of the Islamic revolution.

In foreign policy developments, IRNA noted that Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati held talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro in Havana and Prague radio reported Velayati's subsequent arrival in Czechoslavakia. Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati's arrival in Algiers was announced by APS.

OPEC

Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani rejected calls by Algeria, Libya, and Iran for a drastic cutback in OPEC output, telling journalists before the start of the OPEC conference in Brioni that the Kingdom is not prepared to reduce its oil production below current levels, according to AFP.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Najibullah, USSR's Korniyenko at Institute Opening
LD242244 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The complex of the Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA Central Committee which has been built by the fraternal and internationalist assistance of the CPSU and the Soviet people, was opened this afternoon at a glorious ribbon cutting ceremony by Comrade Najibullah, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Comrade Korniyenko, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Relations Department.

The opening ceremony was attended by Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, PDPA Central Committee member and DRA Council of Ministers chairman; members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee; members of the party's Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, and the DRA Council of Ministers; lecturers of the Institute of Social Sciences; representatives of DRA higher education and education and training institutions; ambassadors, and some cultural attaches of the embassies of friendly countries in Kabul; Comrade R. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Uzbek SSR; and Comrade Alekov (Gebrich Anatoliyevich), official of the CPSU Central Committee.

A BIA correspondent reported that after the opening of the complex of the Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Najibullah and his entourage heard explanations by the officials of the party Central Committee's Institute of Social Sciences, while visiting various sections of the complex.

Comrade Najibullah and his entourage then took part in a cermony held at the institute to mark its opening. The ceremony began after playing the national anthems of the DRA and the USSR. Comrade Korniyenko, head of the CPSU delegation, delivered a detailed speech and said:

The assistance of the Soviet Union in the construction of the complex of the Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA Central Committee and the running of its teaching affairs, is another important step for the relentless and successful broadening of the all-round relations between the parties and our countries. Soviet-Afghan cooperation is based on a firm foundation which was laid down by the great Lenin. Our present friendship and cooperation is a vivid example of the CPSU the policy of solidarity and socio-political and economic cooperation with the liberated countries, above all, with the countries who have chosen a non-capitalist path of progress, among them the revolutionary Afghanistan.

The symbolic key to the complex of the PDPA Central Committee's Institute of Social Sciences was presented to Comrade Najibullah by Comrade Korniyenko. The BIA correspondent adds that Comrade Najibullah then delivered a speech during the opening of this complex. Comrade Najibullah said:

The creation of this beautiful complex of the palace of the party science and the heart of party cadres, is a superb example of the assistance from the CPSU and all the people of the Soviet Union to the PDPA and our revolutionary republic and is one of the manifestations of [words indistinct] of the fraternal Afghan-Soviet friendship.

Over 200 mills, factories, irrigation systems, and cultural areas were constructed in our country with the all-round assistance of the USSR which is playing a major role in the life of the new Afghanistan. The world is watching the increasing tempo of our cooperation. This cooperation will be increased by another 130 enterprises during the years of the first 5-year plan of post revolution. However, we can say that a project like the Institute of Social Sciences is our most outstanding project which no center in the whole Middle East can compete with it.

Further Details
LD250739 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0432 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, June 24, BAKHTAR — The Institute of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the PDPA is the most authoritative centre for the ideological research and the training of distinguished cadres of the party, said Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA CC, in the opening ceremony of the new complex of the institute. The institute itself was set up in 1979.

It is our pleasure to point out that the institute, despite being young, has scored considerable successes. The institute possesses five faculties, the most important of which is the faculty of party activists. With every passing day, the tasks of the revolution are increasing. These tasks are executed by individuals. Man initiates the work and completes it. The party requires cadres who should deeply love their country with a spirit of internationalism and respect to other people. We are in need of patriots and internationalists, Comrade Najibullah said. The participation of the Afghan scholars in the drafting work of the Constitution is the best example of fruitful cooperation.

He added that this beautiful complex, the palace of political education of party cadres, is the high manifestation of the fraternal assistance rendered by the CPSU and the Soviet people to the PDPA CC and the revolutionary state of the DRA.

Under the all-out support of the USSR, Comrade Najibullah continued to say, over 200 factories, irrigation systems and cultural centres have been set up in the country, playing a determining role in the life of new Afghanistan. The number of such establishments will be raised to 130 during the years of first post-revolution socio-economic development plan but it should be pointed out that the unique project of the Institute of Social Sciences is the most important and unparalleled in the Middle East.

The contemporary era is distinguished by the increasing contradictions between the two opposite systems of capitalism and socialism. If anybody would think that such contradictions are of no concern to us he lives in obscurity. The DRA as a crossroads of Asia is not only the point of intersection of commercial routes, but whatever occurs in Asia, and prior to all in our region, has its effect on Afghanistan. The termination of bloodshed and ensurance of durable peace constitute the foremost task of the

party, for the achievement of which everybody must do his best, the general secretary of the PDPA CC emphasized.

Pakistani Claim of Border Violations Rejected

LD241718 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The charge d'affairs of Pakistan in Kabul was summoned today at 1500 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the following points were made to him by the director of the First Political Department:

The Government of Pakistan once again claims and alleges that on 15 June 1986 the DRA Armed Forces violated the Arandu area of Chitral, and on 16 June 1986 the Davamandi area of Chaman and [name indistinct] region of Bajaur Agency.

After investigation and all-round assessment the DRA Government regards these claims as unfounded and untrue, and resolutely rejects them pointing out that the Pakistani authorities should put an end to such accusations which produce no result other than to intensify the situation on the borders.

Captured Rebel Discusses Links With Pakistan's CID

LD222257 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Dear listeners. (?Evidence and documents) clearly show that our glorious revolution is successfully moving ahead and with the passing of each day conquers the high summits of success.

The savage counterrevolution which, in collaboration with the reaction of the region and the leadership of the notorious Washington (?administration), from the beginning of our revolution has resorted and is resorting to a variety of intrigues, conspiracies, and blackmail to block the way of the progressive aims of our popular revolution. They, however, have faced defeat on every occasion and have not acheived anything but shame and disgrace.

The unholy link between the counterrevolution and reaction of the region, in particular the militarist regime of Pakistan and the direct participation of the Pakistani militarists in intensifying counterrevolutionary activities in our revolutionary country, Afghanistan, is a clear example of interference in the internal affairs of an independent and free country. Our toiling people have numerous clear examples in this regard.

The training and arming of bandits on Pakistani soil and their infiltration for subversion and plunder, the export of spies for (?illegal) actions and contrary to the interests of our homeland and free people have become a defined and daily action of the militarists of Pakistan.

This evening we are broadcasting an interview which has been made with a member of the criminal band of the Jamiyat-e Eslami. He will tell you as to how, in conjunction with the espionage organization of the CID of Pakistan under the instruction of the leaders of this organization, he engaged in espionage activities in our country. He will tell you other facts in connection with the link of the bandits with the notorious espionage organizations. We draw your attention to the interview:

[Begin recording] [Announcer, in Pashto] Please introduce yourself.
[Answer] My name is (?Shah Karim), the inhabitant of the Spin Boldak District, Qandahar Province. I am member of the Jamiyat-e Eslami.

[Question] Can you tell us how did you came to join the criminal Jamiyat band and what sort of activities were you engaged in?
[Answer] In 1360 [1981-82] I began counterrevolutionary activities at the (?behest) of my brother, Mansur. Some time later I was recruited by the information official of the Jamiyat band at Spin Boldak, Mawlawi Abdol Karim to the band. Mawlawi Abdol Karim gave me the duty of collecting information for him on military matters and on Baluchis who have come as refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan. I collected such information and gave them to Mawlawi Abdol Karim. Similarly, Mawlawi Abdol Karim, through Afghan counterrevolutionary elements, was collecting information inside Afghanistan, and passing them to the Pakistan espionage organization, CID, for whom he worked directly. Generally, this information was about the military units, their number of personnel, and the type of their weapons and other matters.

In the course of my activity, when I went to Peshawar, I met French, Americans, Germans, Arabs and British who, under the name of the United Nations delegations, journalists, doctors, and reporters come to Peshawar and Quetta and have links with the offices of the counterrevolution. They, along with the counterrevolution groups, come to Afghanistan in order to collect information and make films. Through spending money, they recruit fugitives for espionage.

[Question] Could you please tell us of your relationship with the information officer of the Jamiyat band and your links with the Pakistan CID authorities?
[Answer] Mawlawi Abdol Karim, who had escaped to Pakistan in 1352 [1972-73], had begun counterrevolutionary activities. I also went to Pakistan and met him. Our relations were friendly. We had tribal and family relations. On that basis he gave me the duty and thus I accomplished my duty as I mentioned before. Mawlawi Abdol Karim was linked to the CID espionage organization which was headed by General Akhtar. He had links with General Akhtar. Whatever job was given to Mawlawi Abdol Karim by General Akhtar, he passed it to me and I carried it out inside Afghanistan.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] General Akhtar is the general head of the Pakistan CID there.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] Under the instruction of the band, I prepared the plan of the airport, took it to Pakistan and gave it to Mawlawi Abdol Karim, and he then passed it to the Pakistani authorities.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] I was living with the information officer of the Jamiyat band Abdol Karim at the Pashtunabad town, Quetta. I delivered to him these information there.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] I was instructed also to hijack the Ariana (civilian) aircraft and take it to Pakistan. I prepared this plan. There were four of us. We arrived at the Qandahar airport but since there was a lot of security activity there, we were not able to hijack the aircraft to Pakistan.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] I was instructed by Mawlawi Abdol Karim. He was told by General Akhtar that if we brought the Ariana aircraft to Pakistan, they would give us 800,000 rupees and every person taking part in this would be given 50,000 (?dollars) and would be given a lot of power in the Jamiyat and even become the head of the province, i.e., the head of the Baluchistan office of the Jamiyat. The CID had set up this plan. We arrived at the Qandahar airport to terrorize [as heard] the aircraft, but because the security was strong there, we were not able to hijack the plane to Pakistan.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] When they arrive in Pakistan, they have links with the counterrevolutionary elements' heads of offices. They meet them and speak with them on various matters. By giving them money and gifts, they prepare them to accompany them to Afghanistan in order to take films, collect information, and return to Pakistan with the counterrevolutionaries. They then pass such information to their espionage organization for their use and motivations. [Words indistinct] I was captured by the security forces. [end recording]

Further Reportage on Situation in Punjab State

Amritsar 'Tense'; Indefinite Curfew

BK241303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has said that necessary steps are being taken to restore confidence among the people and better climate for living. He was talking to newsmen after they visited Tarn Taran, Naushera Pannua, and Chola Saheb in Amritsar District today. Mr Barnala also met a number of delegations.

Indefinite curfew was imposed today in some more areas in Sultanganj Road and Tarn Taran. Incidents of arson and looting were reported from these areas. The situation continues to be tense in these areas. Indefinite curfew clamped in the walled areas of the city on Saturday continues.

Further Details

BK241617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] In Punjab, more areas in Amritsar District were brought under indefinite curfew today following incidents of violence. New areas of Sultanwind Road, Tarn Taran and Amritsar city were placed under curfew. Security arrangements have been further tightened in the city. The situation in the curfew-bound town of Nakodar in Jullundhur District was reported tense.

Bank employees in Punjab and Chandigarh were on strike in protest against killings of bank employees and other innocent people in the state. They demanded adequate security measures and compensation to the victims.

Employees of the Amritsar railway station went on a lightning strike in protest against the killing of the one of the railway employees in the city. The strike disrupted train services. In Bhatinda District, school teachers were on strike to protest against activities of antinational elements.

The state chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, now on a tour of the affected areas, said in Amritsar that necessary steps have been taken to create confidence among the people. Talking to newsmen after visiting Tarn Taran and other places in Amritsar District, he reiterated that the government is determined to fight terrorism. He listed the steps taken by his government to curb the menace. Mr Barnala also met a number of delegations.

The state finance minister, Mr Balwant Singh, talking to newsmen in Chandigarh, assured the people that terrorism will be curbed. He said some foreign agencies were responsible for the current situation in the state. The minister pointed out that the solution of the problem lies in administrative measures and broad political initiatives.

In reply to a question, Mr Balwant Singh expressed concern over migration of some families from Punjab. He said steps have been taken to check further migration.

'Terrorists' Killed; Curfew Extended

BK250320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] In Punjab, three proclaimed offenders responsible for a number of terrorist activities were killed in an encounter with a combined police and Border Security Force party at village (Kaludhamni) on (Taruwan) Road in Gurdaspur District last evening.

According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, the joint raid was conducted on a tip-off that three terrorists were hiding near the village. The exchange of fire which followed continued for about an hour. A sten gun, two revolvers, one 12-bore gun, and a large quantity of ammunition were recovered from their possession. The three terrorists have been identified as Gurmeet Singh, carrying a reward of 1 lakh rupees for his arrest; and Ranjit Singh and Makhan Singh, both carrying a reward of 50,000 rupees each for their arrest.

In Amritsar District, one person was killed and his wife seriously injured when some suspected terrorists attacked them with sharp weapons in their house in a village near Jandialaguru. Following some incidents of violence including arson and looting, curfew was extended to Sultanbind area of Amritsar yesterday. The walled city is already under curfew.

The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has blamed the Center for the worsening situation in Punjab. Speaking to newmen in Bangalore, he said the Punjab accord was interpreted differently by the chief ministers of Punjab and Haryana and no effort was made to explain it. There is a crisis of confidence among all sections of the people. He said it is the responsibility of the Barnala government to ensure that the minorities do not feel insecure and their rights are protected.

Portfolios of Union Ministers Reshuffled

BK241319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] There has been reallocation of portfolios of some union ministers. Mrs Mohsina Kidwai has been appointed as the new minister of transport in place of Mr Bansi Lal. According to a Rashtrapayi Bhavan [president's house] communique, Mr Narasimha Rao, minister for human resources development, will hold additional charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Mr P. Chidambaram, minister of state for personnel, public grievances and pension, will also be the minister of state for home affairs, in addition to his present duties until Mr Arun Nehru is fully recovered from his illness.

Mrs Sushila Rohatagi, minister of state for power, will also be the minister of state for petroleum and natural gas.

The industry minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, will temporarily hold additional charge of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas until Mr Chandrashekhar Singh resumes duty after his illness.

Spokesman Says Devolution Proposals Ready for Tamils

BK241315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] India feels that the stage has now been reached for conveying the Sri Lankan Government's proposals on the ethnic issue to the Tamil groups for careful considerations.

Stating this in New Delhi today, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman said this package of proposals relates to the devolution of power. He said these formulations had been sought by India from the Sri Lankan Goverrnment.

There had been continued contacts between New Delhi and Colombo since the alternative proposals were received by the government of India. There were a few gaps in regard to certain areas. The spokesman said these gaps have now been filled.

Japan To Cooperate in Joint Ventures, Trade

BK231611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] India and Japan have agreed on a program of cooperation for trade promotion and joint venture. The program aims at diversification of bilateral trade. It will cover export promotion of engineering items, electronics, and chemicals. This has emerged after the official-level talks between the two countries held last week in Tokyo.

Under the program, Japanese experts will assist in the development and adoptation of Indian products for the Japanese market in the engineering sector.

Japan has also expressed keen interest in the setting up of export-oriented joint venture to be located in India.

1 Killed, 5 Injured in Peshawar Bomb Blast

BK241528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] A bomb exploded in a shop in Peshawar town this afternoon killing one person and injuring five.

The injured have been admitted to a hospital and are said to be out of danger.

JANG Notes Security Measure at U.S. Consulate

GF241455 Lahore JANG in Urdu 21 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Peshawar — Here in Peshawar a 9-foot-high iron wall has been erected around the U.S. Consulate. This step has been taken to safeguard the consulate against any possible act of sabotage.

However, American sources say that the wall has been built to protect the consulate until repair and renovation of the main building is completed.

Protest Lodged With Afghan Envoy Over Border Shelling

BK241533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Afghan Armed Forces fired 10 rounds of artillery shells from across the border on Monday [23 June]. Shells fell on the Domandi region, nearly 20 miles east of Chaman, in Pakistan. Three soldiers were killed and one officer was seriously injured in the shelling.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office today and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

PRC's Hu Yaobang Makes Brief Stopover in Karachi

BK240234 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party secretary general, Hu Yaobang, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome when he arrived in Karachi this morning for a brief stopover on way back home after a European tour.

Hu Yaobang, who is accompanied by a 50-memebr delegation, was welcomed at the airport by Sind Governor Retired Lieutenant General Jahandad Khan, Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah, cabinet ministers, Chinese diplomats, and senior officials.

During his stopover at the Karachi airport, the Chinese Communist Party secretary general held talks with the Sind governor on bilateral and regional issues. Hu Yaobang later left for home.

Delhi: Opposition Alliance To Hold Summit 23 Jul

BK201611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] In Pakistan, the 11-party opposition alliance has succeeded in evolving a consensus on the issue of provincial autonomy.

The consensus was reached at the 2-day meeting of the Movement for Restoration of Democracy [MRD] at Rawalpindi today. The meeting cleared the way for a summit of the MRD to be held at Karachi on the 23d of next month.

Our Islamabad correspondent R.K. Mathur says that the meeting was of the view that the defense budget should be opened for discussion in Parliament and paramilitary forces controlled by provinces.

BANGLADESH

Japanese Official Meets With Foreign Minister

BK240156 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting director general [of the UN bureau] of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Noburo Nakahira, has had talks with Foreign Minister Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury in Dhaka yesterday. They exchanged views on important issues on the agenda of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

Ambassador Noburo Nakahira conveyed his country's assurance of all assistance and cooperation to the foreign minister in his capacity as the president-elect of the UN General Assembly session.

The Japanese delegation also had an official meeting with his Bangladesh counterpart in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Bangladesh side was led by the director general, Mr Waliur Rahman.

Delhi: Opposition Demands New Polls, Government

BK240951 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] In Bangladesh, 12 opposition parties have demanded withdrawal of martial law and transfer of power to a neutral government. The demand was made by the Bangladesh Nationalist Party-led seven-party alliance and five breakaway parties of the former 15-party alliance at their meetings in Dhaka.

All the parties also demanded a fresh parliamentary poll.

The opposition parties have decided to observe black day on the 10th of next month when the new parliament is due to meet.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene Meets With Indian Envoy on Ethnic Issue

BK241625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Indian high commissioner in Colombo, Mr J.N. Dixit, called on the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, today and conveyed Indian viewpoints on the new proposals [on ethnic issues].

He also conveyed to the president a message from the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. The message expressed India's desire to see that the multi-party conference being held in Colombo tomorrow contributes to the process of peace and a durable solution emerges on the ethnic issue. It also contained India's hope that commitment to a political solution will remain, and no violence will vitiate the atmosphere.

Continuing Reportage on Clashes With Tamils

'Terrorists' Killed, Captured

BK241203 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Six terrorists were killed and 65 were captured in separate incidents. According to LANKA PUWATH, security forces took 75 terrorist suspects into custody at Ambavallipuram in Trincomalee; 14 of them were later released. Four terrorists were killed during the search operation and (?several) injured as a result of terrorist fire.

In an incident in Batticaloa, one terrorist was killed and a member of PLOTE [People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam] was captured by the security forces. A local leader of PLOTE, [name indistinct], and two other terrorists were captured at (Teria Portev) in Batticaloa last Sunday [22 June].

Another terrorist was killed when security forces repulsed a terrorist attack at (Nellawelle) last Sunday.

Mannar Boat Incident Denied

BK250332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] In Sri Lanka, five Tamil militants have been killed in a clash with Sri Lankan troops at northern Navatkuli town. A spokesman for the National Security Ministry said in Colombo yesterday that Tamil militants attacked an Army camp with mortar and rocket-propelled grenades. He said there was no Army casualty.

The spokesman also denied press report that 35 people crossing from northern Mannar District to India were missing after their boat was intercepted by the Sri Lankan Navy.

However, a Jaffna newspaper carried a story saying 15 bodies had been floating on the sea. According to agency reports, residents in the northern-western coast also said that they have found 26 bullet-riddled bodies.

16 Dead in Bombing Incidents

BK250747 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Colombo, June 25 (AFP) — Sixteen people were killed and over 50 injured in Sri Lanka Wednesday as a spate of bomb blasts rocked the north and east of the island, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman said that 16 people were killed and at least six injured in the northeastern district of Trincomalee when a landmine was allegedly exploded by Tamil separatists under a jeep near the town of Sittaru. Reports from the area said that the dead included three women.

Residents in the area reportedly said that the victims were Sinhalese farmers on their way to nearby Kantalai town. Fifteen of them died on the spot and another died in the police station,

the residents said. The injured were flown by helicopter to a hospital in the town of Anuradhapura in the centre-north province, they added.

Military spokesman had earlier said that a civilian was killed and seven wounded when the jeep, belonging to a public official was blasted. The spokesman also said that medical teams for transfusions were rushed from Colombo to Anuradhapura hospital.

In separate incidents Wednesday, 42 people were injured when a state-owned bus was blown up by a landmine in northern Vavuniya District and a police vehicle escorting another bus also hit a landmine, injuring seven people, a military spokesman said.

Wednesdeay's incidents occurred as representatives of eight political parties gathered in Colombo to meet with President Junius Jayewardene. The meeting was to discuss government proposals for a political settlement to the Tamil question.

Further Bombing Casualties Detailed

BK251119 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] One person was killed and 29 injured in three bomb blasts in the eastern and northern sectors of the island today.

One person was killed and seven injured when a jeep belonging to the (Soranewela) AGA's [Assistant Government Agent's] office was destroyed by a landmine. The injured were taken to the Anuradhapura hospital.

A bomb went off in a crowded SLTB (Sri Lanka Transport Board] bus at (Ulukkurana), severely injuring 15 passengers. The injured were taken to the Anuradhapura hospital.

A jeep escorting a passenger bus was destroyed by a landmine at (Turumadai). Seven policemen injured [passage indistinct].

Prime Minister Outlines Economic Policies

LD250030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1102 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi in Tehran on 24 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I have spoken to you, dear people, about the important issues of the country. One of the proud achievements of the Islamic republican regime is that there is no such thing as secret information or classified issues in connection with fundamental and major subjects, as in other countires. The people stand beside us in making the most essential and important decisions. There is generally a high level of awareness with regard to political, military, and economic issues. There is no barrier between the government and the people because government in the Eastern or Western sense does not have the same meaning in our country. The government is a body serving the people — a body that takes its strength from religion, belief, commitment, and from the people. Therefore, it is natural that the government in turn should put information at the disposal of the people and take advantage of people's supervision, participation, and opinion in connection with various issues.

One of the reasons that urged me to have this talk with you, dear people, and to speak to you directly was the anxiety created in the country because of incorrect information about the economic situation. Before dealing with reasons behind the spread of this inaccurate information, I would like to elaborate on the issue itself because I think it would be beneficial for our Islamic revolution, our unity and unison among all forces following the imam, for the forces following the revolution and those who believe that we should use all our might to strengthen and consolidate our regime.

The people have not been told that we no longer import eggs and chickens. Our imports have decreased every year; our imports of essential goods have decreased and we pay out less dollars in this connection. The grounds for self-sufficiency in agriculture have been prepared to the extent that our honorable Majlis has asked the government to submit its plans in this connection. Our pessimism in the past, when we thought we would never have a hope of self-sufficiency, has now completely changed. A new feeling of hope has taken root.

Unfortunately, an article was published which emphasized despair, pessimism, and aimed at providing the wrong information. Such articles will always create an atmosphere of uncertainty, as well as deal a blow to the government. But it is not government's [words indistinct]. Such matters damage our (?belief) and contradict our Islamic revolution and the principles of our belief.

Another point that is even worse is that, as you all know, we have secrets — each country has secrets — economic, political, and military. Of course, military secrets have a more obvious importance than economic issues. But it is evident that no regime would reveal its weak points to its enemy, its secrets, statistics, and pointers that would influence its policymaking and plans nor would openly discuss such secrets to be judged by the world. This information would show our strong and weak points.

A secret document has been prepared at the Ministry of Planning and Budget about the economic situation in our country in limited copies and for the use of officials so that various departments can express their views on it. This report is naturally one-sided, dealing with one set of steps taken or compiled by one department. Such reports enable various sectors such as the industrial, [words indistinct] political, and agricultural sectors to express their views. Then it is edited into official reports which is put at the disposal of the Majlis and is incorporated into the budget. Such a document is printed in a publication even before the officials have had a chance to read it and the issue becomes public. It is interesting that even vague points are pointed out by the writer using a pessimistic and bitter approach.

When I saw the document published and made public, I thought that, although the perpetrators of this act might have had a holy objective in order to serve the Islamic republican regime, the result was not unlike the incident where some counterrevolutionaries were seen carrying torches or floodlights trying to point them at important buildings and sensitive points in order to guide enemy planes to bomb sensitive areas. This is similar: Revealing our weak points is the same as directing enemy planes to important and sensitive installations. Unfortunately, printing such documents provides the enemy with an opportunity to accurately assess our situation, and as these reports are one-sided, an atmosphere of ambiguity and fear is created among the people.

It was said that the government only has a $6 billion income. They painted a false and untrue picture saying that we might have about 2 million unemployed. This shows a lack of trust in the revolutionary forces present on the scene and their ability to solve problems and confront conspiracies. It is similar to assessing the situation along the lines that America tries to impose on us according to the plots that it prepares for us. Then we could conclude that a small country with a population of 40 to 45 million is unable to stand against such conspiracies and would be quashed, and that the signs of these conspiracies can be seen. What is overlooked here is the people's will and resistance, the resistance of the nation's children in the arena. Also, the leadership of the revolution, the Majlis, the government that comes from the people and serves the people, innovations and initiatives of man in a free society are all disregarded.

Well, when something is said without thinking, it creates an adverse climate and wrong information leaves undesirable traces in the society, among factory workers, in the bazaar, the university and the entire executive system. Instead, a calculated remark can to some extent neutralize the harmful effects of wrong information. We have seen in practice how certain steps can inflict a blows on the revolution. We therefore, ask those in charge of publicizing information to think before taking each step. They should think of the martyr-nurturing people, the front, the government, and the system of the Islamic Republic. They should think before announcing their analyses.

I would like to talk in general about a conspiracy that has been hatched against us. It is similar to previous conspiracies. If we were to imagine that by tilting toward the East or the West, the

East or the West would then leave us alone, we would be daydreaming. You, the people, are well aware of this. You know the reason behind conspiracies and hostility of arrogant powers. They have always imposed pressure upon us. They always hatch conspiracies against us. However, to think that the new conspiracy of reducing oil prices is something different is, in my view, wrong.

We were in a very sensitive condition in the year 60 [21 March 1981 to 20 March 1982]. Now we are approaching the 7th of Tir [28 June, the anniversary of the explosion of IRP Headquarters which killed Ayatollah Beheshti and more than 71 other prominent figures of the Islamic Republic]. We gave many dear martyrs at that time. Our nation remembers all the conspiracies of that year. You people were present in the arena and witnessed how in one instance we lost 72 of our best revolution leaders, including the lord of the martyrs, Shahid Beheshti. They lost their lives for the aspirations of the Islamic revolution. The conspiracy that martyred them could have not materialized without the backing of foreigners. In that same year, we had martyrs of the seventh Shahrivar [Ayatollah Malakuti and Dastgheyb]. There were the so-called armed street demonstrations, when the hypocrites fired their weapons at the people's chests.

Combined with all that chaos, there were the economic sanctions, etc. We kept reading in foreign papers that the system would collapse within 1 or 2 weeks' time. Despite all their predictions and conspiracies, our system became stronger daily. Our situation today is much better and stronger than that period. At that time, our city of Khorramshahr was occupied by the enemy. The enemy occupied a large part of our territory, our economic outlook was very bleak, and we had not purged the counterrevolutionary elements that had infiltrated our executive system. At that time, our Hezbollah managers were not so experienced as today and nothing had been done in rural areas and cities to lay the foundations for an independent economy. Our targets were misty and vague. There were no proper plans. I remember that in 1981-1982, our biggest problem was getting logical communication between the various economic, political and social sectors.

Following the drop in the price of oil, which affected our budget, that is, the government's budget and the country's exports, thanks to the control of the country's management on economic issues and its plans and [words indistinct], various scripts had been written for the various oil revenues. I repeatedly said to the public that the government has plans for even $200 million, or 200,000 barrels of oil for exports, that it has made plans for 100,000 barrels. In other words, we had plans for various levels of oil exports.

Today, we deal with the issues without any [words indistinct]. When the price of oil dropped from $28 to $11 or $12, naturally we had previous knowledge and made certain plans. By dealing with the fresh facts and issues in our society, we were able to quickly make preliminary decisions and implement plans. Perhaps one of the aims of the enemy regarding the drop in the price of oil was to confuse us and consequently lure us into the trap laid by them. That is why the matter had been discussed by the cabinet a month before. After the new year, when it was (?confirmed) that the price of oil had dropped, we implemented our preliminary actions very quickly, much more quickly than our enemies envisaged. They still know nothing about these decisions. The reason for our silence was that we had toprepare the plans and do our work, and let the dear people know when every piece was in place.

In Farvardin [21 March to 20 April], the government made a revolutionary, unprecedented and unparalleled move. I use these expressions on purpose. In that month, we sent circulars to all executive bodies. The Ministry of Planning and Budget and all other departments were told to save 62 billion tomans in the country's development and commercial budget.

We, therefore, dealt the first blow to our enemies. They wanted us to become confused and despondent, to be unable to solve the problem, to open our eyes and discover that we had a budget deficit of say 100 or 120 billion tomans -- a budget to be presented to the Majlis for approval that would inflate the economy, leading to economic strife, inflation, pressure on the people's purchasing power, and generally, an economic breakdown.

We are certain that not only will the fall in the price of oil not defeat our system, but it will create new directions for our economy and move us more quickly toward achieving the aims according to our Constitution, and bring us closer to economic independence. In this short period, we see many economic blossoms [as heard], to which I will briefly refer. Regarding our various aims, I will briefly refer to the five aims that we have selected to discuss in detail, to give form to all our policies. [as heard] Our first aim, as we have announced, is to furnish all the needs of the imposed war. This means placing the budget, the foreign currency allocation, the allocation of our national resources, the placing of our factories, installations, machinery, and so forth, at the disposal of the war as much as possible, without limits.

Well, this is a preliminary step. It is sufficient for the government to arrange a credit system, show the dear farmers its importance, place bank credit at their disposal, and give them various inputs in kind. We have all various inputs and know the technique. We can employ various methods in different regions and we can complete the job in five years time in a revolutionary manner. All projects were prepared and, thanks to our reliable objectives, our banking system quickly agreed to allocate some credits in this connection. The Planning and Budget Ministry also allocated funds for this purpose and the Jihad and Agriculture Ministries have cooperated gladly. The ground-breaking ceremonies for this huge undertaking will be held in Shahrivar [beginning 21 Aug 1986], God willing, which will transform our agriculture. To summarize, if we challenge the new situation vigilantly, we will have God's support behind us.

Similar decisions are made in other sectors all of the time. Decisions are made on exports, agriculture and the rest. Of course, at this point I make no mention of other agricultural subjects and I am not going to discuss our plans for rural cottage industries, soil and water projects and other related subjects.

The third goal that we raised is certainly very important to you, the people. We would like to ask your assistance in this respect. We request your cooperation in two issues: First, we would like you to calculate your minimum requirements of essential goods,

bearing in mind the war and the government's (?expenditure). Secondly, we would like you to control the average price rises. I will explain these points further. There are some essential commodities and unfortunately I heard that an adverse climate has been created in this field. No doubt, our efforts will overcome the distribution and shortage problems. The government has made this its duty, as its third goal, to maintain the supply of all the essential commodities that were provided by the government before. We will supply both imported and home-produced essential commodities and will maintain a fixed price for the public. For instance, there will be no change in the supply and price of sugar and tea. At present, the government is putting a lot of emphasis on the bread issue. During the past 3 or 4 years, one of our policies has been to provide an abundant and stable supply of bread. Last year for the first time, we had wheat supplies stored in our silos for about 5 months. This is unprecedented in the history of our silos. This was achieved under revolutionary circumstances and war conditions. This success is continuing and expanding and is an example of the government policies in this field.

We have employed all our resources in other fields and, God willing, we shall maintain fixed prices. Of course, we are very much in need of your assistance, the help of you, dear people.

We need assistance from the Majlis to pass a law and give us permission to deal with problems. We also need the assistance of our dear colleagues in the mass media. They should in general make certain that their comments and articles will help the government. Sometimes I read articles in the press which perhaps intend to help the government, but they have provocative tones. We believe that such articles can harm our economy. In general, the public should be made aware of our logical policies. The consequences of every sentence and word in society should be evaluated. We are a revolutionary free state. We are proud of the fact that our journalists are not frightened of a despotic regime which imposes censorship. Up to now, our press and media have supported our principles and have vigilantly understood our position. Naturally, the government expects them to remain the same in the future. But the people's observation, care and struggle are more important and in this connection we would like to ask you, dear people, for your help.

The fourth issue, which is also significant, is this: Under some circumstances the government might reduce its expenditure. For 2 or 3 months, affairs might seem to continue normally as if nothing has happened. But sometimes we have to concentrate our thoughts and think of the revolution's future, the future of our system, and move forward with a plan. We have some immense projects in the country which have been started and their completion will help realize our true independence. For this purpose, we have thought of every mortification and we are certain that our people will support us. We think that the government should put up with any pressure in order to keep these projects going. These basic projects include our steel and gas production, war and copper industries and some power stations. We have tried hard and our revolutionary Majlis has empowered the government to go ahead. We have discussed the point that the government and the Majlis share the same views: The important projects of the revolution should go ahead at any cost and under whatever circumstances, as the completion of these projects can certainly affect our society. This is summarized in one idea: continuation of essential well-thought out projects for realization of the industrial self-sufficiency.

I explain this part to you, dear people, in order to remove some ambiguities which have been created. The objective is to reduce dependence on oil. As I mentioned, one of the false reports spread in the society was the issue of employment. This problem was magnified and raised in the society. This is under our control and I categorically deny any exaggeration. I can give you some statistics in this connection: There are over 2 million workers employed in small workshops, with total manpower of under five people per workshop. They form the main framework of our labor society. The government paid special attention to foreign currency requirements of these workshops for the purchase of raw materials. Necessary decisions have been made and we will have no problem in this field. I would like to mention here that on the basis of our consumption, we have attached great hopes to these workshops to improve their assembly lines and bring us self-sufficiency through their innovations and by meeting future new demands. However, I would like to say that the government has paid particular attention to this sector.

We have between 500,000 to 600,000 industrial workers in our large workshops and we have given them some priorities. These factories are highly sensitive. They manufacture goods and create employment and solve our acute problems. Our industries have been given priority in accordance with their importance.

Another issue is the consumption trend. Of course, our consumption trend has changed since the revolution. Our requirements have changed and are different from the shah's era. Our consumption is in line with our revolutionary aspirations and Islamic values. At the same time, some traces of consumption remain which are not compatible with our values. The remaining traces keep us dependent on foreign powers. It was therefore agreed that we should have repeated meetings to solve the problem. A headquarters has been set up in this connection to study the need for all such goods under the existing circumstances. The headquarters will discuss whether we require a certain commodity in the country or not and how we could improve our own design to save foreign currency. This, I believe, would have economic and cultural benefits. These include clothes, foodstuff, medicine, etc. The work will continue in this area and we shall need both people's assistance and the guidance of the mass media. I believe that this will have much more positive effects in our cultural field. It will effect our production, export and development.

The discussion on this issue is lengthy and I only refer to one or two points. The fact is that we have to save and economize in order to be able to stand on our own feet. We have to cut down our consumption, particularly of imported goods. We must reduce our imports to the bare minimum. We must rely on our domestically manufactured goods. By relying on our manufactured commodities, we can glorify our economy. It means the growth of talents in our country, it means more resistance of our nation, it means an awakening and true independence. I think that every individual member of our nation is eager to buy our home-produced goods. I am not talking about those who have sold themselves to aliens. Our desire is to see the day when all the goods say made in Iran. I would like to emphasize that a move

has taken place in this connection right now. An new idea has taken root in all our economic and industrial installations -- they are thinking of using internal raw materials and resources to reduce their dependence on foreign powers. They are thinking of manufacturing something that would bring foreign currency into the country. They are going to serve the country in this way. They are also thinking of changing their production lines to serve an economy that relies on the interests of our nation and our revolutionary values.

This, too, is one of the consequences and blessings, I believe, of what you might call the new situation side by side with the presence of a powerful ideological school of thought and a school for molding men, for translating into action initiatives and reforms which we are facing in our sundry organizations.

To put you in the picture, I would like to point out that in the Ministry of Industries alone we have 70 self-sufficiency nuclei connected with various industrial branches which are engaged in thinking of ways to reduce our industry's currency dependence and how we should embark on acts of creativity whereby we would be able to stand on our own feet in the country. This is in addition to the work of the university jihad toward research and investigative work on the level of our universities.

Another point that I would like to make is connected with policy concerning the problem of investments. We ourselves have raised the issue of consumption, the problem of production, the problem of imports. We have discussed all these things separately and the esteemed ministers should come along and explain the situation to you, dear people. What I would like to say about the policies in this program, and there are many more such policies in the country, is that some 14 new policies have been adopted and the ministers should discuss these issues as examples of so-called government efforts towards enlisting the participation of the people.

Let us take for example the issue of exports. We should emphasize our non-petroleum exports and thereby create more jobs and exports and reduce our dependence, thus making us independent more rapidly. And just as I have already pointed out, we have laid down various policies in this area and here I would like to proclaim that we would welcome any suggestions from whatever place, group, faction and segments and we deem ourselves duty-bound to study these suggestions and act upon them. I believe that we should all have the new suggestions in this connection.

We have pursued a policy whereby we announced — and we have already acted along these lines — that we would make an overall reappraisal of our so-called agreements and letters of understanding with the outside world as far as possible in order to encourage our non-petroleum exports. It was within the framework of this decision that Mr Shafe'i, our industries minister, and Mr Nabavi, our minister of heavy industries, (?went) to Turkey.

It is our intention to utilize the capacity, skills, creativity, and investments of the people in this policy. Each of the non-petroleum commodities could have such a fate, thanks to government support, financial assistance, government (?supervision), and backing, but the main task should belong to the people themselves. And here I am raising the issue of participation by the people as the best framework of action. The government would be indeed very ignorant if it were to refuse participation by the people. We will utilize the investments of the people and their creativities. The agreements in principle -- numbering more than 10,000 -- reached by the government with the people and the various investments made in order to set up factories in this country are indicative of the government's inclination in this direction, whereby it would utilize participation by the people.

In any case, we have a religious duty in accordance with the guidelines issued to us by the imam of the Islamic nation and we should act accordingly.

As your humble servant I think that it would be by the supervision of the people themselves, all the committed forces from whatever direction, wing, group or line of thought should pay attention to this issue that the information given to the people should be realistic after taking into consideration the major interests of the system of the Islamic Republic and should take into consideration the issue of religious right and wrong — which I think figures considerably — and everyone should ponder this issue; and in connection with criticism, I humbly believe that the government (?which is working for the people) while being guided and criticized, this criticism should be fair and not turned into revenge, no matter which government is in charge, whether it is this one or any other government.

In such circumstances the government needs help, needs support, needs guidance. By turning criticism into revenge, the people would in effect deny the government the chance of doing something, a fact which would not merely harm the government which is made up of a number of servants of the people, who are ready for all manners of self-sacrifice and prepared to forego everything.

The ill effects of such action would harm our system; our people would suffer and would have their problems multiplied. And we therefore warn such people to watch out so that they do not place themselves against the people, but rather support the people, back the deprived, the oppressed, and not criticize the government for helping the oppressed. Because, if the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran were to stop its support for the oppressed, would the U.S. Government come and render such help, and would the USSR do such a thing?

You should be proud that the government is adopting the slogan of helping the oppressed, the slum-dwellers. You should not be bothered by this; instead, you should back the government so that it will make greater strides toward this end.

Prime Minister Receives Message From France's Chirac

LD242133 Tehran IRNA in English 1754 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA -- French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac sent a message to his Iranian counterpart Hoseyn Musavi here Tuesday. The message was hand delivered to director general of the Prime Ministry, Mr. Farhadi by France's charge d'affaires to Tehran Pierre La France.

President Predicts Victorious End to War 'Soon'

LD241148 Tehran IRNA in English 1129 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA — President and head of the Supreme Defence Council, 'Ali Khamene'i said here Tuesday that the Islamic Republic of Iran, enjoying support of popular forces, will become victorious not only in the Iraqi-imposed war but also in its war against world oppressors.

The president who was speaking to a group of people who have made donations for war fronts, added that making the Iraqi regime kneel down is far easier than ousting the previous regime of Iran. "Iran with all its might, will soon end the war with victory" he added.

He further praised financial assistance provided to war fronts by people. The people's donations, he said, gives encouragement to the Islamic combatants at war fronts who realise the whole nation is backing them, and they also encourage government officials to continue to fulfill their missions.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,511

LD241805 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA — Iranian Gendarmerie fire pounded Iraqi positions in the southern Bayat and Zobeydah fronts Monday killing or wounding at least 10 Iraqi soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements, two command jeeps and one tanker truck, said a military communique here Tuesday.

Communique number 2511 released by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces said taht Iranian Muslim combatants shelled supply routes, positions, armoured units and supply vehicle columns of Iraqi forces in Marivan, Panjwin and Sayyid Sadiq Monday inflicting heavy casualties and losses on them. They also prevented enemy troops from setting up artificial obstacles and silenced their fire.

The communique said that exchange of artillery fire continued in the western fronts raging more heavily in Qasr-e Shirin and Sumar as a result of which Iraqi tank fire in Qasr-e Shirin wassilenced and movement of their vehicle columns in Sumar and Mehran halted.

In Hajj 'Umran, Piranshahr and Sardasht, northwestern fronts, the communique said enemy troops were ambushed and 23 patrol units of the Iranian forces dispatched one of which discovered some light weapons and machine guns of Iraqi forces from their cache.

Muslim forces of Iran opened fire on Iraqi engineering and patrol units and on enemy scouts in Majnun Islands, Chazzabeh and Pich-e Angizeh Monday inflicting substantial casualites and losses on them.

Elsewhere in the southern fronts, the communique added, Iranian forces pounded supply routes, motorized columns, and positions of Iraqi forces.

The communique said that an Iraqi armoured unit sustained damage when it came under Iranian artillery fire in areas overlooking Hoseyniyeh.

Artillery fire of Iranian Muslim combatants hit Iraq's Banmil oil installations inflicting some damage on them, according to the communique.

Meanwhile, the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province suffered some damage when it was hit by Iraqi long range artillery fire Monday.